

Thousands of Mothers and Little Ones Rejoice That the Tribune Fresh Air Work Begins June 20

9,508 Youngsters Were Given Outings in the Country Last Summer.

More than Three Thousand Made Happy by the Fields and Woods in One Day.

Thousands of mothers and children in New York City will rejoice at the news that the yearly work of the Tribune Fresh Air Association will open June 20. The annual report of the association for last year, just issued, shows that 9,508 children were benefited by the fund last year, made happier, healthier and stronger and better American citizens. The beneficent extent of the work is fully shown in the report, which is as follows:

During the summer of 1913, the thirty-seventh of its existence, the Tribune Fresh Air Fund provided country outings for 9,508 poor children of New York City. The first of these children were sent on their way toward vacation land on June 4, the last group returned to their city homes on September 5.

The high tide of the season's work was reached July 23. On the morning of that day more than three thousand tenement children waked from sleep to find themselves in country places. The day preceding had established the season's record for the number of children sent away in a single day, 881 lads and lasses, by actual count, having set out smiling and expectant for the scenes of their vacations.

This is one of the big pictures—if not indeed the biggest—of the summer's work. Three thousand boys and girls scattered over six states, enjoying vacations at the same time, awakened from sleep in the morning by the song of the robin, instead of the roar of the city; playing the day through in sunlit fields and wide stretching woods; instead of in dingy, crowded streets; breathing the sweet air of the country; instead of the dead atmosphere of their native tenements—at least it meant much to the three thousand!

That the high tide in the season's work was reached at the particular time mentioned was not due to chance. It was known that at about this time in the summer city conditions would be most trying and the need of relief from them greatest. Every effort was made, therefore, to make this the most active period in the summer's campaign. This statement is further emphasized by the fact that fully two-thirds of all the children sent away during the summer had begun their outings before the end of July.

The Public's Money—How Used.

To cover the expenses of the season's work, \$43,089.79 was disbursed. The average cost of each child's outing was thus a fraction more than \$4.53.

Of the total amount expended for the work of the season, \$39,650.40 was received in voluntary contributions from the interested public. From the day of its foundation, the Tribune Fresh Air Fund has kept before itself the ideal of getting for the children the greatest amount of good possible out of the money so contributed.

It has been its modest boast through all the years for the comfort of those who wished to feel that their contributions were actually helping and relieving suffering—that all the money given by the public was used, during the season in which it was contributed, to pay the immediate expenses of outings for children.

An examination of the detailed financial report submitted herewith will reveal to what extent the ideal set forth was attained during 1913.

Practically no balance has been carried over from the year's receipts. On the other hand, no expenses have been charged against the contributions of the public except those incurred in the actual handling of the children in the city, their transportation fares to and from their vacation places, the cost of supplies at the various Tribune homes, and the hire of the attendants necessary to secure the comfort and welfare of the guests at these homes. Other items which appear are covered by special sources, and for the specific purposes indicated.

At no time in its history has there appeared in a Tribune Fresh Air Fund financial statement any charge for general executive expenses. These have always been borne by certain sponsors of the work who prefer that no public record of their support be made.

Some "Fresh Air" Results.

Two general kinds of philanthropic activity are recognized to-day: corrective work, or that which looks to the future and aims by advice and education ultimately to put its beneficiaries beyond the need of philanthropic aid; and relief work, or that which aims to meet present needs and relieve present suffering. Fresh air work is generally considered to be of the latter kind. Primarily it aims to give temporary relief, during the hot weather, to the children of the streets. And when it has done this, adding to the actual relief afforded a fortnight or more of unrestrained fun and frolic, and has brought the children back to the city brown, bright of eye and abounding in health and pleasant memories, the stated purpose of the fresh air vacation has been accomplished, and it might seem for the season at least a closed book.

But while it does all this for practically every boy and girl sent away, it is an easily ascertained fact that, in many cases the fresh air outing continues to make history long after the end of the fortnight actually spent in the country and becomes, to the extent that it does this, corrective philanthropy of the most valuable kind. Nor is any reference intended here to the fact that the physical improvement attendant upon the outing inevitably affects the welfare of the child for some months after its return to the city. A few instances that have come to notice within the last few months will illustrate what is meant.

During the summer of 1908 a widow and her seven children were sent by the Tribune fund to Albion, N. Y., for an outing. At the end of their stay, the hostess, who had entertained the eldest of the daughters, offered to give her a permanent home. Naturally enough under the circumstances, the mother was glad to accept the offer. Since that first summer the family has been invited back to Albion each year. Toward the close of last season there came to the office of the fund a letter written by one of the Albion hosts, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Mrs. B. and her six children reached

TRIBUNE "FRESH AIRS" IN THE DELAWARE RIVER AT DEPOSIT, N. Y.



TRIBUNE "FRESH AIRS" IN THE DELAWARE RIVER AT DEPOSIT, N. Y.

Albion safely and were hospitably entertained for five weeks. We found places where three of the children can stay all winter—in good homes, where they will be well cared for. It was very touching to see that mother sit in church and watch her eldest daughter (who has been here continuously for more than four years) as she took her place in the church choir, in every way as sweet and attractive as any of the other young women.

The mother will find it easier to care for the three than for the seven, and the four who are here are so much better off!

A similar instance is described in a letter written last July by one of the workers of the Lenox Hill Settlement, an organization which each year recommends many children for Tribune outings. The letter follows:

You may remember little Vladimir S. whom you so kindly sent away last summer. His father died while he was in the country and his mother was sent to a hospital.

But the best part of the story is that the Bakers (Vladimir's entertainers) tried to get the mother and the remaining boy, who is sixteen years old, to go to America to live, and they have at last gone there. The older boy immediately got a good position, the mother is promised work and they have a decent little house to live in.

The Fresh Air Fund of The Tribune has done no greater work than this of removing a whole family from the pernicious East Side influences and placing them among wholesome and decent surroundings. I am sure you will be glad with me.

In the issue of The Tribune for November 28 last, under the genial heading, "Sly Cupid Hides in Tribune Fund," there appeared the account of a wedding which had taken place at Hope Chapel in East 4th st. on Thanksgiving Day. The parties to the marriage were a young woman, of New York, and a farmer from the rural district, near Owego, N. Y.

Many years ago a little girl of the East Side was sent for a Tribune outing to the farm where the young farmer in question was a growing boy. Though a city waif, the little girl, during her visit, won for herself the respect and affection of the family by whom she was entertained. From time to time, as the years passed, she was invited to revisit her vacation friends; and now, after more than a decade, she has become the wife of the son of the house where she was first received as a "Fresh Air."

Any one present at the evening performance at the New York Hippodrome, December 4 might have had his attention attracted by a group of a score or more boys seated somewhere about the centre of the balcony. The boys, it may be noted in passing, were evidently enjoying one of the supreme moments of their lives up to that time.

Last summer a young man, a resident of New Britain, Conn., and owner of a farm not far from that city, took twenty-two of the Tribune Fund's protégés for a two weeks' outing on the farm. The boys had a good time and returned to their homes much improved physically. Better than that, they made an impression on their host and he took a fancy to them; so much so, in fact, that he has since kept track of the lads. They composed the party at the Hippodrome, and the host of the occasion was again the young man who had entertained them so royally during their Fresh Air outing. The enjoyment which the boys got out of the outing bids fair to be overshadowed by the continued friendship of the man who provided it.

Time and space are given to these instances because they illustrate the kind of results which arise from a sort of Fresh Air work peculiar to the Tribune Fund, at least in this metropolitan district. That is to say, they are the results of sending children out for vacations to families in the country, who entertained them at the fund's solicitation, not for pay, but as guests and friends. Nor are the instances cited isolated cases, but typical ones selected from many. And, at the most, they illustrate quite inadequately the many aided benefits which this sort of outing brings in its train.

Still another statement is of interest in this connection. Of the children for whom outings were provided in 1913, about 1,000 were received by generous country people in the manner just described. In most cases the invitation extended was for two weeks. As a matter of fact, however, hundreds were kept for periods ranging from three weeks to two months; while no inconsiderable number are still with their hosts of the summer. This lengthening of the vacation period came, in most cases, as a result of the realization on the part of the entertainer that the child needed a longer outing for physical upbuilding; in other cases, it came because of the interest or affection the guest had inspired.

Enthusiasm of Country People.

For many years the work of the Tribune Fund has been done in two ways: (1) By securing vacation places for children in the manner indicated above; (2) by entertaining children at institutional Fresh Air homes supported by, or in co-operation with, the fund. In the earlier years of the work it was entirely of the first kind. As the years went by and the work increased, however, the idea of providing for the children at the

WHAT TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND DOES AND WHAT IT COSTS.

9,508 children sent to the country for two weeks' stay in 1913.
Total cost, \$43,089.79.
Average cost per child, \$4.53.
Voluntary contributions from the public, \$39,650.40.
Children sent to country in 37 years of Fund's work, 305,357.
Expenditures in 37 years, \$928,046.14.
Average cost, \$3.04.

so-called Fresh Air homes was adopted. Of late years this branch of the work has come to overshadow the original branch. In 1913 approximately 42 per cent of the children were entertained by private families, while 58 per cent were cared for in Tribune homes.

That this situation has come to pass is due, doubtless, to the rise of the belief that the interest of the rural population in the original sort of Fresh Air work was dying out, and that ultimately it would be necessary to centre the whole work in Fresh Air homes, farms or camps. There seems to be, notwithstanding, no present basis in fact for this belief. On the contrary, the work was taken up with enthusiasm last year in every place where the Fresh Air appeal was made. One or two illustrations will indicate to what extent this was true.

Norwich, N. Y., has for many years been a Fresh Air entertainer. But for some reason the towns lying directly north and south of it had never been asked to undertake the work. Last year four of these towns—Oxford, Sherburne, Greene and Earlville—were persuaded to unite with Norwich in securing invitations for children. The result was that, instead of the seventy children Norwich had been accustomed to make happy, 350 boys and girls were received in the region of these five towns.

Work Is Welcomed.

The work was introduced as practically a new thing into Port Jervis, N. Y., last year, and, despite the fact that the appeal was not made there until early in August, a committee found open doors for more than 100 children in the country round. Similar success attended the work as a new enterprise in the region near Hancock, N. Y. So far was the work from losing favor in Auburn and Cortland, N. Y., two long established Fresh Air centres, that the results obtained were double or treble those of the preceding year.

At Binghamton and Utica, N. Y.; at Pittsfield, Mass., and at Scranton, Penn., active local committees secured invitations approaching or exceeding in number the three hundred mark. There were, besides the places already mentioned, about three hundred other localities from which invitations were extended, and that not grudgingly.

The same spirit of co-operation was everywhere evident during the season of 1912 also.

The instances given above of the after relations of hosts and children and the foregoing facts concerning the readiness of the country people to open their homes to the protégés of the Tribune Fund have been set down at length because they seem to point to a definite conclusion—namely, that it is time to return the emphasis in the work to the original method of doing that work and to endeavor to provide for a greater proportion of each summer's beneficiaries by finding places for them among kind friends in the country who will receive them as guests for a fortnight or longer.

The results attendant upon each such outing will not, of course, be as striking as those in the instances given, but to the force of these examples may be added the judgment that, under proper conditions, the average child will be more greatly benefited by a fortnight's stay in the home circle of some kindly host than by a stay of equal length in an institutional home, where the intimate touch and the good influence of the home circle must of necessity be lacking.

It remains to add one unanswerable argument in favor of the change in emphasis suggested. The cost of an outing is much smaller when the entertainment is the gift of a private host than when it is provided at one of the homes supported by the fund. It will, therefore, be possible to send away a larger number of children with a given amount of money if the proportion of those provided for in the former way is increased while the number of those cared for in the latter way is decreased.

Fresh Air Homes' Value.

To suggest a shifting of emphasis from one branch of the work to another is not necessarily to discredit or criticize that branch from which the emphasis is turned. Fresh Air camps and homes fill an important place in the Tribune Fund's plans. They grew up in response to a real need, and the time will doubtless never come when it will be possible to do without them. Certain classes of children can be cared for in no other way than by providing accommodations for them in such centres. It would be

unreasonable, for example, to ask persons to take convalescent children into their homes. Negro children, too, must for the greater part be looked after in this way. In the same case are the undernourished children who have been exposed to tuberculosis, a large number of whom the Tribune Fund sends away annually.

Aside from this consideration, the homes and camps are invaluable in that they afford a constant supply of accommodations to which children can be sent with a minimum of effort and under a minimum of restriction as to age, sex, religion, nationality, etc., and where they can be given fresh air, good food and clean surroundings while they romp and play the fortnight through.

During the season of 1913 eleven Fresh Air centres were maintained in connection with the Tribune Fund—the Paul H. Revereux Memorial Home, St. Helen's Home, Denville Camp, Shepherd Knapp Home, Happy Land, Eunice Home, Elm Cottage, Renewal Home, Ashford Mill, Manorville Farm and the Middletown-Goshen Home for Convalescents. Together these had a capacity of 1,255 children at a time. All of them were kept filled through the greater part of the summer.

As in former years, the hospitality extended at Happy Land was the contribution of Mrs. John S. Lyle to the Fresh Air cause, while that at St. Helen's Home was due to the generosity of John E. Parsons. Elm Cottage was the gift of friends of the children at Fairfield, Conn., the village in which the home is located. Two others of the homes—Renewal Home, at Claverack, N. Y., and the Middletown-Goshen (N. Y.) Home for Convalescents—were maintained by the fund in co-operation with the churches of the respective regions in which they are located, expenses being shared by the fund and the churches.

Eunice Home was again turned over to the fund for the season by the owners of the property, the Chapel Hill Fresh Air Mission. In addition to giving the use of the property, the Chapel Hill Society contributed \$50 toward the running expenses of the home. In this way making it possible to extend by two weeks the period for which it was open. The Children's Aid Society of New York generously co-operated with The Tribune Fund by granting it, at an almost nominal rental, the use of the Denville camp and camp equipment, developments having made it seem inadvisable for the Children's Society to maintain the place.

Shepherd Knapp Home Grows.

The growth of the Shepherd Knapp Home, at Litchfield, Conn., in the last few years calls for special mention in reporting the activities of 1913. When this property was given to the fund originally it consisted of a single building and twenty-six acres of land. No increase has been made in the area of the land held, but since the founding of the home new buildings and improvements have been added year by year, through the generosity of various members of the Knapp family, until there are now seven buildings in the group and the home has a capacity of from 250 to 300 children. The latest addition was made last spring, and consisted of a refectory building containing dining rooms, store rooms, kitchen and refrigerating room. This was the gift of the three children of the late Shepherd Knapp, in whose memory the home was established.

No changes were made in the general character of the work done at the homes. One was devoted exclusively to "little mothers," one to convalescents and two others, during a part of the season, to undernourished children. At still another home none but negro children were received. The age limit of former years—five to twelve years—was continued in force, except at Eunice Home, where the "little mothers" were entertained, and at the Denville camp, where boys up to fifteen years of age were admitted. Each home was in charge of a staff of educated men and women, selected because of their adaptability to the work to be done. About two-thirds of the number were experienced workers who had been with the Tribune Fund in the past.

Problems of the Work.

When Fresh Air work is criticised, as, like every philanthropic movement, it is bound to be at times, the charges laid against it are usually three:

(1) One child is often given two or three outings in a summer, while other children, though deeply needy, go without any.

(2) Children sent away are not always physically clean.

(3) Children selected for outings are frequently not worthy—at least, not the most worthy.

These criticisms are made chiefly by the country people who entertain the children. They are not new, nor are they, on the other hand, frequent. Notice is taken of them here in order that mention may be made of the steps taken to eliminate the evils complained of. For the fund has recognized that, in the carrying out of so great an enterprise, some mistakes would inevitably be made, and has year by year listened to criticism and set itself to reduce the grounds for it to a minimum.

The first of the evils enumerated results usually from the overlapping of the work of different organizations doing fresh air

Every Cent of the Public's Money Was Spent for the Children.

Health and Fun, Bright Eyes and Tanned Cheeks for Tenement Lads and Lassies.

work, the same child being sent away at different times by different organizations. There is, of course, no desire on the part of the agencies in question to duplicate benefactions, the overlapping of activities growing out of a lack of information on the part of each as to the doings of the other.

To meet this situation the Tribune Fund last year initiated a movement for a general interchecking of the lists of prospective Fresh Air beneficiaries of all agencies engaged in this work in New York City. The machinery for this interchecking already existed in the Social Service Exchange. The movement was entered into heartily by a large number of organizations, and, as far as the Tribune Fund was concerned, proved an entire success. Throughout the season not a single complaint of a duplicated outing was received from a country host.

In the matter of the cleanliness and general physical condition of the fund's beneficiaries—the second point of criticism—the officers of the society have always taken the point of view of the host in the country and have required absolute cleanliness and freedom from communicable disease as the sine qua non of acceptance of any child. The country host has a right to demand this. He cannot be expected to be willing to expose his family to the dangers which the adoption of any other standard would involve. Strictness along this line is even more necessary in the case of children entertained at Tribune homes, where large numbers of children would be constantly exposed to infection were diseased or unclean children accepted for outings.

Ideal Is Aimed Yet.

No system has yet been devised which will infallibly shut out all the—from the sanitary point of view—unfit. Yet the Tribune Fund aims at this ideal. Each applicant's condition is established by two careful physical examinations. In addition to this, his place of residence is investigated, and no certificate is granted if the Board of Health records show a case of contagious disease there. That the examinations were not superficial in 1913 is indicated by the fact that not 50 per cent of the children examined were accepted. When the number in review is considered, it is inconceivable that no mistakes should have been made in those passed; yet practically no specific complaints were received on this head last season.

To answer the criticism as to the worthiness of the boys and girls selected for outings by proving that the nine or ten thousand most worthy were found out and sent away, would obviously be a difficult task. Who, indeed, shall say which one of a hundred children is most worthy? The determination involves a consideration of many factors not easily discernible. Notwithstanding this, every effort was put forth to make sure that, at least, every child accepted was worthy and unable to procure the outing for itself; and more than that, that as many of the very neediest as could be located should be given first chance.

In order that the search for the worthiest cases might be as wide as possible, the general public was requested, through the columns of The Tribune, to inform

the fund of children thought to be in need. Many responded to the request. Every child so reported was looked up and sent away if its condition and circumstances warranted it.

Chiefly, however, the children sent away were recommended by 150 social service, educational, medical and religious organizations interested in the welfare of the New York poor. To the workers of these organizations the requirements and wishes of the fund were made known in detail, and upon their self-sacrificing shoulders was placed the burden of finding the needy and the worthy. No recommendation was considered without a signed statement from the worker, to the effect that the child recommended was known to this worker to be a proper subject for a Tribune outing, and had not already been given one outing during the summer.

On the ground of unworthiness of the children sent out there were received from country hosts or local fresh air committees during the summer of 1913 about a score of complaints, having to do with individual children. Every such complaint was carefully looked into by the fund's own investigator and a report submitted. The net results revealed not half a dozen cases in which, from any reasonable point of view, the complaint was justified.

Railroads Aided Work.

The 9,508 children who were given outings left New York in 234 different parties varying in size from 19 to 500. In charge of these parties were 293 escorts, who were responsible for the behavior and welfare of the children on the trip. As far as is known, not a single accident occurred in connection with the travelling of the children during the entire summer. For this result much credit must also be given to the railroads which carried the children, the railroad attendants invariably using every precaution to secure the safety of the "Fresh Airs." The railroads were also a great factor in the success of the season's work through the granting of reduced fares for all Tribune beneficiaries.

Of the more obvious phases of Fresh Air work time does not serve to treat. The day has passed when it is necessary to argue for the efficacy of the work; moreover, the work has been so widely discussed in the last quarter of a century that its general effects are well known. There can be no doubt that, for the average city child a fortnight in the country is a source of great benefit and unbounded enjoyment, provided the fortnight be spent under healthful and pleasant conditions. That such conditions obtain, perhaps the best proofs are the appearance and the report of Jack and Jill—or Tommy and Mary—as they romp off train and boat on their return home. Such proofs will be obtainable at first hand in almost any railroad terminus any day after the 30th of June next summer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SEASON OF 1913.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Receipt of balance from 1912.....	\$30.28	Cost of maintaining the five homes at Ashford Hill and Deposit, N. Y., Denville and Litchfield, Conn., where 4,202 children were entertained for two weeks and cared for by eighty-nine employees.....	\$30,512.65
Fresh Air Fund, season of 1912.....	\$30.28	Travelling expenses of 9,508 children and 293 escorts, a total of 9,801 persons.....	13,692.71
Contributions from the public daily acknowledged in The Tribune, including \$1,200.00 a special contribution from the three children of the late Shepherd Knapp to cover cost of a new building at the Shepherd Knapp Home.....	\$9,620.40	Building of refectory at Shepherd Knapp Home.....	1,920.71
Special contributions to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund to cover cost of postage, stationery, etc.....	\$4,458.00	Cost to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund of maintaining homes at Middletown and Claverack, N. Y., where expenses were shared with local churches.....	510.00
Total.....	\$43,148.96	Wages and expenses of medical examiners, etc., for examining, investigating and preparing children for the country.....	1,171.95
		Wages and expenses of advance agents for securing invitations to the country for the children.....	956.19
		Total.....	460.17

Printing, stationery and post-ages at Ashford Hill..... \$432.43
Total..... \$43,089.79

Balance on hand..... \$4.99

We, the undersigned, find upon examination of the books and accounts of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund that the sum of \$43,148.96 has been received during the season of 1913, which includes a balance of \$9.23 brought over from the season of 1912, a special contribution of \$1,200.00 to cover the cost of a new refectory erected at the Shepherd Knapp Home, and also the sum of \$3,425.00, a special contribution to the Fresh Air Fund to cover the cost of postage, stationery, etc., and that the expenses have been \$43,089.79, according to the statements and vouchers submitted by Leslie M. Conley, the manager of the fund, showing a balance on hand of \$4.99. We also find that the entire expenditure has been made for the actual work of selecting and sending the beneficiaries of the fund to the country and for the care and maintenance of the homes at Ashford Hill and Deposit, N. Y., Denville and Chapel Hill, N. J., and Litchfield, Conn., with the exceptions above noted.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Auditing Committee of the Trustees of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund Aid Society.

WORK OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS.

For the purpose of comparison a summary is subjoined of what has been accomplished by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund during the thirty-seven years of its existence.

Year	Number sent to the country for two weeks	Expenditure, per capita	Average cost per child
1877.....	1,071	\$17.92	\$17.92
1878.....	1,071	2,990.25	2.77
1879.....	1,071	8,511.44	7.94
1880.....	2,549	8,511.44	3.34
1881.....	3,200	8,511.44	2.66
1882.....	3,550	23,425.96	6.60
1883.....	4,250	14,908.67	3.50
1884.....	6,253	18,756.14	3.00
1885.....	6,550	19,583.66	2.99
1886.....	8,359	24,692.09	2.94
1887.....	7,748	22,783.05	2.94
1888.....	10,922	25,509.04	2.34
1889.....	10,332	24,978.29	2.41
1890.....	11,193	25,841.11	2.31
1891.....	13,568	28,008.28	2.06
1892.....	13,267	27,925.51	2.10
1893.....	13,846	26,620.59	1.92
1894.....	10,171	22,809.00	2.24
1895.....	8,021	19,440.53	2.42
1896.....	6,250	19,583.66	3.13
1897.....	10,285	29,703.59	2.89
1898.....	7,180	19,047.16	2.65
1899.....	8,902	23,988.48	2.69
1900.....	7,481	20,356.48	2.72
1901.....	9,125	27,103.90	2.97
1902.....	9,237	28,297.41	3.07
1903.....	8,745	24,101.24	2.75
1904.....	10,520	27,609.48	2.62
1905.....	7,804	20,356.48	2.61
1906.....	8,415	30,657.94	3.64
1907.....	9,002	28,988.48	3.21
1908.....	9,229	44,414.81	4.81
1909.....	11,044	52,229.07	4.73
1910.....	10,537	47,609.48	4.52
1911.....	10,837	46,018.94	4.27
1912.....	9,508	43,089.79	4.53
Total.....	305,357	\$628,046.14	\$3.04

N. Y. SUBWAY CASE UP TO M'ADOO TODAY

Secretary Is Expected to Announce Decision This Week.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 31.—Secretary McAdoo is scheduled to be at his desk tomorrow morning, and one of the first things to which he will give attention is the subway controversy in New York.

Since Mr. McAdoo went on his honeymoon little or nothing has been done so far as he is concerned to let the subway builders know where they stand. Tomorrow morning, however, he will find the report of District Attorney Marshall awaiting him, in addition to a supplemental report from Colonel Fry, the engineer of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Marshall's report will deal with the legal phase of the controversy. It is now in the hands of Attorney General McReynolds, who will turn it over to Mr. McAdoo tomorrow morning. Colonel Fry's report will deal with the engineering features.

After going over the reports Mr. McAdoo will announce his decision, which, it is expected, will come the latter part of the week.

DON'T HESITATE